

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, June 29, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS:

William A. Morris.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, respectfully announce to the public the following:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Federal Salute at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Rowan Street, under the direction of Col. John Mac Rae, Marshal of the Day, and Eliah Fuller, Esq., Assistant Marshal, and proceed from thence, through Green and Hay Streets, to the Methodist Church, where the Mecklinburg Declaration of Independence will be read by Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, and the National Declaration of Independence by David Reid, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Joseph W. Evans, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Cumberland Troop.
Fayetteville Independent Company.
Clergy.

Orator and Reader.

Committee of Arrangements.

Patrons of the Revolution.

Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Strangers.

Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Architects and Mechanics of the United States Arsenal.

Judges of the United States and State Courts.

High Sheriff of the County.

Clerks of the Courts.

Magistrates.

Police of the Town.

Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 26 guns will be fired at Liberty Point.

A gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

N. B. No person will be admitted into the Church (except Ladies) until the procession arrives.

The Great Sea Serpent Again.

We call attention to Mordecai Manasseh Noah's dream, in another column. From this gentleman's columns of the New York Evening Star, we have a right to look for the regular, deliberate, givings-out of the great New Light Federal Whig party in the United States. Noah is decidedly Sir Oracle with them—residing at the aristocratic head quarters of the whole monied aristocracy, what he says upon their projects may be considered as coming from fountain head. They all swear by this modern "King of the Jews," all their editors follow his lead, in all political motions of importance. He not only is their grand mouth piece in general concerns pertaining to their political trickery, but even in the especial small affairs of the motley junto, such as a district election for Congress, he speaks as "one having authority," as we shewed last week, in his impudent interference with the affairs of this 7th Congressional District of ours. Living in what is called the empire State, this scribe of the Northern Blue Light Federalists, takes it for granted, that the Chief City of that State is not only the head of that empire, but the head, politically, as well as commercially, of this empire Union of ours. And not only so; but the words spoken by the "chief scribe" at that place, must be passed with the authority of law, throughout the nation, at any rate among the people called Whigs. We dare say, however, the matter of this dream of Noah's will not so readily find a current in the little rills of federalism in this State. These small fish in the Whig editorial corps, have to feel their way as they go, and proceed more gingerly. So the dream we have published, will hardly be noticed with approbation, until the little bodies, see how it will take.

We call upon those of both parties, in serious sobriety, to observe from what quarters, the lead in federal politics is always given. Mr. Clay offers a project of a fifty million Bank, on the floor of Congress last winter to be located at New York. Mr. Biddle resigns and goes to England, where his son is a large merchant; soon after, we see in the New York papers, a grand project for a British Bank with entirely British capital, to be located at New York, for the purpose of regulating exchange with England, and also dealing in the State stocks, (the State debts, we mean, of 170 million,) for internal improvements. It seems to be imagined however, that this plan of a branch of the Bank of England located in our country is rather too impudent an attempt to sell our commerce and exchange into a bondage more than Egyptian. The thing would not go down; especially as it could not be brought to the aid of federal politics. It could not be made the National Bank. The grand regulator.

So, Mr. Biddle and the God-like, have only to give Noah a hint, and the great Rabbi dreams a dream. We ask pardon, he first writes a letter or two, as the "scribe" of the party, and then comes the dream.

In short, this organ of Henry Clay, the Southern man with Northern principles, gives boldly out, that the Federal Whigs must not think of dropping their chief prop, their only

support in politics. Mr. Clay's letter to a friend in Mississippi, must be retracted, (however inconsistent it may appear.) The Federal Whig party must regulate the currency with a 50 million Bank in New York.

Does any one desire greater proof that the opposition party are essentially and inseparably connected with the bank interest, the money power, the aristocratic mercantile commercial monopoly system in the country? Ever since Mr. Biddle has engaged the Pennsylvania bank in the mercantile and commercial speculations of the country, thereby diverting the merchants honest gains into the vaults of that overhauling corporation, and forcing commerce into unusual and unnatural channels, to the undoubted injury of all concerned in it; there seems to be an itching in the political bank party, to involve this country in the ruinous policy of national banking. In fact it is distinctly announced, in the dream we speak of, that when the Whigs get the reins, England is to be our example; her debt of 800 millions of pounds sterling, is in so many words held up as the example we are to follow. Our heretofore Republican fashion of keeping the nation out of debt, is to be dropped and laughed at; this suggestion of Yankee good sense, put actually in practice by our late president, is made a jest of in the famous dream.

Let no man be deceived by the false appearances held out, of the Whigs dropping the project of a mammoth National Bank. It will as certainly be their first exercise of ill gotten power, as that the people are blind enough to trust it in their hands.

Look to it Democrats, and act at the polls so as to preserve your liberties.

It seems Mr. Deberry is not so open and public in his avowal of attachment to "his first choice," Henry Clay, as he was in this place. However, we have no doubt when Mr. Deberry sees that the people demand it of him, he will be consistent, and go the figure for Mr. Clay. He is thoroughly committed on this subject as every body knows, who heard his speech in this place.

Jackson "White" men will not be high tariff Clay men. Mr. Deberry will find the truth of this in August. Wonder if the Anson Whigs pay Noah any thing for abusing their worthy neighbor, Mr. Morris? We have no doubt these attacks of Whig editors on Mr. Morris' attitude as a clergyman, presuming to ask his friends to vote for him, will do him good at the election.

Mr. Culpeper in the letter of his, published in the Observer, is kind enough to let the district know how the Congressional election in Anson is to go. Wonder who asked this "Federalist" leader for his advice?

Those old Jackson men in Anson, who were cheated into a vote for Judge White two years ago, are not for that reason, to be counted in the tariff ranks of Henry Clay. This is an electioneering trick of Culpeper's; the people of the district, will not take the hint and vote the Clay candidate into Congress.

We see that another Whig paper, the Petersburg Intelligencer, as well as the Observer, denominates the Democratic party "Tories!" This is very well gentlemen; no doubt "all the decency" editors in our State, will soon fall into this respectful treatment of those who differ from them. This goes upon the sagacious presumption that North Carolina Democrats have no pride. It will produce its effects at the election in August. Every Democrat that stays at home, and under any circumstances fails to vote in the Congressional election, will prove that he deserves the odious name given him, by the Observer and Intelligencer. Prepare for the polls then, Republicans, carry with you every friend you can influence, and prove by sending a Democratic delegation to Congress, that these Whig editors slander you.

I am a Federalist.—In these days of political dodging, it is refreshing to meet among our political opponents, with some few, who are honest enough to avow themselves to be Federalists. This occurred very recently, when we heard a gentleman of high honor and respectability of that party, condemn in the most unqualified terms, the assumption of the name of Whigs by those who oppose the Administration, expressing at the same time, his conviction that as a party they were Federalists in principle, and that it would be more honorable for them to sail under their true political ensign.

Another Hand at the Bellows.

A new paper entitled the North Carolina Democrat, is published at Halifax, by Mr. C. F. Cloud. We greet the editor by these presents, with a hearty shake of the hand.—We like the title of his paper, and the first number is creditable to him. "Hang out your banner upon the outer wall" friend Cloud, cry aloud and spare not. The field before you is a spacious one, you cause is the cause of truth and the rights of man.—Honest perseverance cannot fail of success.

"A Farmer's Son" is informed, that the Whig meeting at Rockingham, did adopt a resolution in favor of Mr. Clay. We were not informed of the fact until too late to withdraw his article, and set up another in the place of it.

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

We asked in our last, two questions on the subject of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and as we have not been answered, we again advert to the subject, in the hope that those who have the management of this important work, will so far gratify the public as to say, when books of subscription will be opened, or whether the plan is abandoned.—We wait for a reply.

Several communications necessarily deferred until next week.

Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston.—Important to the South.

It is reported in the papers, (and we believe on good authority) that our Minister to England, has succeeded in an arrangement with the British Government, by which the value of the slaves, shipwrecked some eight or ten years ago, upon the Bahama Islands, are to be paid to the claimants. This is not only important to the claimants, in the reparation of their losses—but also to the country at large, inasmuch as it establishes the great and important principle, in which the interest and the prosperity of the Southern States are involved. This arrangement secures to the claimants nearly \$500 a piece, for every slave of whatever description, which is more than was ever heretofore allowed on any occasion by the British Government. Mr. Gallatin succeeded in getting only about \$200, for the slaves that were taken by the ships of that Government during the late war. It will be recollected that our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, has been censured in some parts of the country, for being too slow in his negotiation of the above matter; but when it is recollected, how difficult it is to obtain a hearing before a foreign court, when that court is disposed to prolong it, and that it required something like twenty years to make a negotiation with France, upon somewhat similar matter. Our only surprise is, that Mr. Stevenson should be able to effect the object above mentioned, so speedily, and on terms so favorable to the individuals concerned.

The Medical Committee of Charleston, S. C. have reported a few cases of yellow fever in that city, on the 20th June. The vessels in which the patients were brought, upon examination, were found to be healthy, and there seems to be no apprehension of a prevalence of the disease. It is highly creditable to the Mayor of the city and all others concerned, that information is speedily given to the public of the introduction of diseases. Otherwise rumour would magnify the diseases, and operate to the injury of Charleston, as well as to individuals wishing to visit that city.

CANADA.

It will be seen from the papers that arrests are still made upon individuals suspected to have been engaged in the revolution of that country. No doubt when so much vigilance is used by a Government, innocence will sometimes share the punishment due to guilt.

Richmond Manufacturing Company.

We learn from a friend, that this Company composed of the Messrs. Leaks, Steel and others, have erected a spacious brick building, 84 feet long, 44 feet wide, and four stories high, in the town of Rockingham; a considerable part of the machinery has been put up, and is now in successful operation. The enterprising proprietors have our hearty wishes for their success.

Noah's Dream commented on in this paper, is enough for this week, of the further proof we promised of the Abuses of the Credit System, and the expediency of Mr. Benton's Hard Money System. The whigs wish to "unbank all our State Banks" by a new great mammoth and grand regulator. Does N. Carolina need any such regulator? What will the directors of our ably and prudently conducted Banks say to Noah's project? Do they desire a Lord paramount in money concerns put over their heads? Cannot our State regulate its currency without help from abroad? Cannot did we say? Does he not? Who desires a currency better regulated than ours at this moment? What is to prevent other States from doing the same thing? All that is required is, "let us alone." We have only to ensure the continuance of the present state of things in our State finances; and who doubts that a proper diffusion of the precious metals (in the right proportion) into our currency will infallibly and permanently accomplish that grand desideratum?

But oh no! The reckless partizan heat of of the opposition leaders, will not permit this to be done. If things be permitted to take this natural, legitimate, easy step towards the correction of abuses, the whig party will have nothing to grumble about. Mr. Clay must not hope to be President. Does not every body see that unconnected with this paramount Bank machinery of partizan warfare, the opposition party is a non entity?

All their former outcries, and panic makings, without this, must count for nothing.—The people would see the delusions into which they have been led, and spurn the impostors, whose dupes they had been.

Seven Large Vessels lost in the Ice.—On April 21st, while a fleet of 70 vessels were making their way through the ice up to Riga, (Russia,) the floating cakes carried down seven of them within two hours. Five of the

vessels were from Scotland, the other two Dutch. No lives were lost.

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 21.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President left this city yesterday on a visit to his home—the first he has made since his elevation to his present station. His route will be through the richest agricultural region of Pennsylvania. He has never, we believe, seen that section of the State which the industry, intelligence, and sober habits of the race from which he sprung, have enriched with the most skillful cultivation and the best specimens of road and canal improvement. Old Republican Berks, that tenth legion of Pennsylvania, which never gave a Federal vote, we believe in the State or National councils, will have peculiar interest for the President—a kindred people in principle, in origin, and endeared by the strong personal regard manifested for him. It will be admitted that the President must have chosen this route rather to indulge the grateful feelings of his heart among old friends than to make new ones.

The letter called out by the New York committee, conveys a desire on the part of the President to avoid all ostentation. When in control of the city councils, the Federalists lavished immense sums in parade, paying honors to prominent personages. It is wrong to apply the public means to such purposes, although justified by usage. We rejoice to see it discontinued on an occasion when everything conspired to induce the Democratic authorities to pursue and confirm the example—the first visit of the first Chief Magistrate given by the State to the Union.

FROM THE N. Y. EVE. POST.

Mr. Van Buren's letter, which we publish to-day, shows a disposition to avoid all public parade on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city. In expressing our pleasure at this we take occasion to suggest to the Common Council, the propriety of considering whether any appropriations made by their body for entertainment or display, with a view of doing honor to public men, are not improper, and whether these things should not be left to voluntary contributions.

It having been understood that the President of the United States intended to visit his native State this summer, our General Committee have been making arrangements for his reception. In answer to a communication in behalf of that committee, the following letter has been received from him:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, in which, on behalf of the Democratic General Committee, you ask to be informed of the probable period of my arrival at New York, with a view to a public expression of regard for myself and approbation of my official conduct.

Intending to travel by private conveyance, I cannot with certainty name the day on which I shall reach there, but I hope to do so by the first of July. The interchange of personal civilities with my fellow citizens in the course of my journey will afford me the most lively gratification; and the only sentiment in regard to it that I desire to express, is the hope, that it may be attended with the least formality that is consistent with entire respect to the wishes of my friends.

As your letter leads me to believe that the committee design to invite me to a public dinner, and as I have been apprised that similar kindness is contemplated in other places, I trust I shall be pardoned if I express, in advance of more formal offers, the obligation I shall feel myself under, to decline such compliments.

I am not insensible of the apparent delicacy of thus anticipating the intentions of my friends; but I feel that in so doing I may safely throw myself upon their indulgence. I need not assure them that I can never be unmindful of any manifestation of their regard and confidence.

Do me the favor to make these sentiments known to the committee, and to accept for yourself my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed their request.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

The following interesting facts and observations are extracted from Dr. Mayo's "Chart of the Organization of the Government of the North American Republics":—

Table showing the white population and congressional representation of the several States, and of the United States.

States.	White population.	Rep.
Maine	398,263	8
New Hampshire	268,721	5
Vermont	279,771	5
Massachusetts	653,359	12
Connecticut	289,603	6
New York	1,868,061	40
New Jersey	300,266	6
Pennsylvania	1,309,900	28
Delaware	57,601	1
Maryland*	291,108	6
Virginia*	694,300	21
North Carolina*	472,343	13
South Carolina*	257,563	9
Georgia*	296,806	13
Ohio	928,329	19
Kentucky*	517,787	13
Tennessee*	535,746	13
Louisiana*	89,431	3
Alabama*	190,406	5
Mississippi*	70,443	2
Missouri*	114,795	2
Indiana	339,399	7
Illinois	155,061	3
Michigan	31,346	1
Arkansas*	25,671	1

United States, 10,526,248 242

POPULATION.—There exists a great delusion upon this subject. The grand total of our population of all sorts, according to the last census, was 12,566,020, (which it is generally supposed has now reached 16,000,000.) Of the 12,566,020, there were 2,009,043 slaves, and 319,599 free negroes. Leaving out the negroes, I have given the whole population of each State, making 10,526,248, including paupers, minors, females and aliens. Deduct females alone, amounting to nearly one-half, and we have 5,555,133 males. Of

these, again, at least one-half are minors; so that we have little more than two and a half millions of men to boast of, protecting the rest. There is another delusion: The States above distinguished by asterisks, are generally considered as slave-holding States; and the rest as non-slaveholding States; whereas, there are but two States, Vermont and Massachusetts, in which there are not slaves, more or less.—In Delaware, there are 3,202; in New Jersey, there are 2,254; and in Pennsylvania there are 403. There is a still greater delusion: This population of all sorts, in each of the States, is the basis of their congressional representation in the popular branch of the national legislature, deducting only two-fifths of the slaves in the slave-holding States, and nothing for their great population of free negroes, who, in this basis, count one for one with the whites; whereby those States have a much greater representation, in proportion to their white population than the free States. Under this view, it is obvious that the abolition of slavery would immediately give the present slave-holding States, an increase of their congressional representation, of sixteen members, according to their slave population of the last census, and this preponderance would increase hereafter, instead of being diminished, for which there would be no remedy, except by an amendment of the constitution, in regard to the basis of representation, which is utterly impracticable. Take, for illustration of the above, the two States, Ohio and Virginia, Ohio (having no slaves, and but few free negroes), has a population of 928,329 whites, which, on the established ratio of 47,700 for each congressional district, gives her nineteen representatives, based on her white population alone. Virginia, on the other hand, has, of white population, but 694,300, which on the same ratio of 47,500 for each representative, would entitle her to fourteen representatives only; but by virtue of a free negro population of 47,348, she is entitled to one more; and, by virtue of three-fifths of her slave population of 469,767, she is entitled to 6 more; making her complement of twenty-one representatives, elected too, (under the more restricted right of suffrage in Virginia,) by less than one-half the number of voters that elect the smaller number of nineteen representatives in Ohio.—(NOTE.—Florida has 18,385 whites, & 15,345 negroes. 844 being free. The District of Columbia had 27,563 whites, and 12,271 negroes, 6,152 being free.)

FROM THE GLOBE.

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Republic of New Grenada has granted to a company the privilege of making a canal, railroad, or macadamised road, over this isthmus. In 1836 this privilege was accorded to Col. CHARLES BIDDLE. The conditions of the privilege not having been fulfilled, it has been granted to a company associated with the house of SALOMON and Co. of Guadeloupe. The agent of this company is now in Europe, with the view of raising the means, and making the preparations for this enterprise.

The conditions of the contract are concisely these:

1. The intermarine communication must terminate at one end, in the town of Panama. It may be a canal, a railroad, or macadamised road.

2. If a canal be made, the duties of transportation to accrue the Government shall be one per cent.

3. The navigation of the river Chagres, in canoes, shall not be interrupted.

4. Vessels under the New Grenadian flag shall pay ten per cent. less toll than these of other nations; that is, ten per cent. off the toll.

5. This privilege shall continue fifty years, from the completion of the work, for which six years are allowed.

6. The company shall begin their operations in three years from the date of the contract. Failing to company with this condition, they shall pay \$25,000 penalty to the State.

7. At the end of the term of this privilege, (fifty years,) the canal shall become the property of the Republic.

It may safely be predicted that the funds for making this canal, under the present contract, will never be raised. Contrary to the usual inducements to embark in such enterprises, that of an increasing value in the stock; in the present case, the stock must diminish in value every day, since it must become the property of the State at the end of fifty years.

JIM CROW IN ENGLAND.—Jim Crow has been very successful at Cheltenham. He was re-engaged and drew crowded and fashionable audiences, and his celebrated songs, "Such a gittin' up Stairs" and "Jim Crow," have been nightly encochored. He has been to Dublin, and had 250/ for his benefit. He gets 100/ a week in Dublin. He is going to Scotland.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM PARIS.

By the packet ship Rhone, from Havre, we have Paris papers of Thursday, the 16th ult. They speak of Paris as quiet, after the sanguinary tumult of the preceding Sunday. By a royal ordinance of the 14th, the Chamber of Peers was constituted into a court for the trial of the offenders.

On the 14th, the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of a President and two Vice Presidents, in the place of Messrs. Passy, Conin, Gridaine and Teste, who have entered into the Ministry.

The results were as follows:—On the first ballot there were 522 votes. Of these Mr. Thiers obtained 201, M. Sauzet 199—the other scattering. Of course there was no choice. On the next ballot there were 424 votes, of which M. Sauzet obtained 213—exactly the lowest number by which a choice could be effected. Mr. Thiers received 206.

The Chamber then proceeded to the choice of two Vice Presidents, when M. M. Ganneron and Jacqueminot were elected on the

first ballot.—Their competitors were Messrs. De Sade and Benj. Delessert.

On these elections, the Montreux Parisien, a sort of semi-official paper, says—"The election of President of the Chamber does not present the character which some papers pretend. It was not a cabinet question that was to determine the choice. The Deputies, therefore, voted according to their personal predilections, without any purpose of making a majority for or against the new Cabinet.—This is a fact of which it is important to establish the truth."

The Journal des Debats of the 15th ult. says, "The quiet of the city has not been a moment interrupted to-day. The public authorities are still on the alert, but the riot is finished. Paris has resumed its usual fine appearance after two bloody days."

No less than one thousand nobility attended the ball given by the Duke of Wellington, to the Hereditary Grand Duke, or His Apparent of Russia. The coup de cail of the military costumes in the saloons, presented a scene of unsurpassing splendor.

MARRIED.

At Peekskill, on the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN CARNES, of New York, to Miss MARGARET H. MILLER, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry N. Miller, of Chaw, S. C.

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes county, North Carolina, on the 28th day of May, by the Rev. Thos. Jones, Mr. JAMES GWYN, of Wilkesboro, to Miss MARY A. LENOIR, daughter of Col. Thos. Lenoir.

DIED.

In this town on Monday night last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, an honest man and a good citizen.

At Waynesborough on the 29th April last, Mrs. MARY A. WASHINGTON, wife of Richard Washington, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

On the 13th inst. at the residence of Thomas B. Slade, in Vineville, his niece Miss SARAH HENDERSON, aged 16 years, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Henderson, and Mary Ann Henderson, of Martin county, N. C. There is a melancholy comfort in speaking of our departed friends, to which none can be strangers, and more particularly in this case, when the dear one was habitually and invariably of an amiable and lovely character.

And such was she whose death is here recorded.— Affectionate and obliging to her relatives, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony, drawing around them more sweetly the cords of love; kind and polite to all her friends, among whom she mingled with a flow of soul, which the best restraints of worldly pride could not subdue. Her views of a Saviour's office were clear; the knowledge of the depravity of her own heart by nature was equally so; but of his ability and willingness to save, she doubted not. Of the reconciliation of the Father to his children, she gave the best explanation the day before she died, in a comparison of her own, between him and her earthly parent. She sleeps many, many miles from the home of her birth. The warm embrace of brothers and sisters were not hers. The fond parting kiss of a tender mother, pressed not those lips in death. But for us! Human nature cleaved close to earth; but God of mercy still our rebellious hearts! Thou dost all things well. Thou didst give and thou hast taken back—blessed be thy name.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.			
Brandy, peach,	\$ 1 00	a	\$00 00
" apple,	60 80	a	00 00
Bacon,	00 11	a	00 12
Beeswax,	00 20	a	00 25
Ble. Rope,	00 8	a	00 12
Coffee,	00 12	a	00 12
Cotton,	00 13	a	00 14
Cotton Bagging,	00 16	a	00 20
Corn,	1 00	a	1 10
Candles, F. F.	00 18	a	00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	1 25
Flour,	00 45	a	00 00
Feathers,	00 45	a	00 00
Iron, bar,	00 51	a	00 6
Molasses,	00 36	a	00 40
Nails, cut,	00 07	a	00 08
Sugar, brown,	00 16	a	00 12
" lump,	00 16	a	00 00
" loaf,	00 18	a	00 20

WILMINGTON.			
Bacon,	\$00 11	a	\$00 12
Butter,	25	a	26
Beeswax, scarce,	24	a	26
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a	8
Brandy, apple,	62	a	70
Corn, per bushel,	25	a	30
Coffee, scarce,	11	a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13 14	a	15
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20	a	
Flour, per bbl.	6	a	55
Gin, American,	125	a	130
Lime, cask,	1	a	1 75
Molasses,	92	a	40
Pitch, at the Stills,	2 00	a	1 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	4 50	a	00
Rum, N. E.	1 40	a	43
Rosin, scarce,	1	a	10
Sugar, brown,	8	a	10
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.	2 56	a	2 56
Turpentine, hard, per bbl.	2 00	a	1 60
Pitch do	2 00	a	2 25
Rosin, do		a	1 50
Flooring boards, m.		a	11 00
Wide do do		a	7 00
Scantling do		a	5 00
Timber, river raft,	5 00	a	7 00
STATES.			